to secure other land at exhorbitant rent, and, with borrowed bullocks and implements, start work again, but once the crop is ready he again loses it in payment of accumulated interest on loans or of rent. From one year to another he suffers in this vicious circle like a bird in a cage. The producer of grain cannot get enough to eat. The grower of cotton goes insufficiently clad, though he supplies not only Indian mills but exports large quantities to Japan.

RA.C. said, "No one, we trust, desires to witness a continuation of a system under which people are born in debt, live in debt, and die in debt, passing on their burden to those who follow." Under such conditions it is no wonder that human material deteriorates. It is fortunate that the climate makes needs few. Religious traditions have made the peasant tolerate his existence and accept his fate but it has been prophesied[1] that the day may come when the discontented peasantry will rise in revolt against the existing order of things.[2] That day, as we shall see, has surely dawned.[3]

[1] Mukhtar Singh in *Rural India.*

[2] "The trouble with India is a stomach trouble," said Mr. Purcell, M.P., in 1928. ec . . . A penny a day increase in the family income would mean a tre mendous improvement." The Simon Commission said that the average in come in India per head in 1922 was less that £8 (equivalently), as compared to £95 i11 Great Britain. But since then conditions have become much worse. A Government Committee of Enquiry in 1931 stated that the average worked out at little over £3 a year. How can a man live on less than twopence a day? It is worth remarking that the *per capita* income hi Japan is said to be more than 80 per cent, greater.

[3] A good deal of what has been said and much that I add hereafter will not apply altogether to the Punjab. In this province the existence to a large degree of peasant proprietors (for these are the zemindars of this province), together with the extensive canal schemes and, as I have been told, far better commu nications than in other provinces, makes the problem of the peasant rather different. The attractiye books of rMr.r Brayne give the impression that the peasant can improve his conditions himself, but I doubt whether this is really possible under the economic conditions which we shall see exist in U.P. or Behar and in other parts as well. In what follows, I have perhaps under estimated the sinister presence of the moneylender, and one missionary lady who has read what I have written and who has lived in the villages of Behar remarked that almost everything I said could have been written far more strongly,